Specification Amendment

Please amend the specification as indicated by this marked-up version of several paragraphs of the specification, including paragraphs of the description of the drawings and the detailed description, as identified herein.

Paragraph 3 of p. 7 of the originally filed application:
FIGS. 3A AND 3B show[[s]] a portion of the input section according to the presently preferred embodiment of FIG. 1;

Paragraph 6 of p. 7 of the originally filed application:
FIGS. 6A and 6B show[[s]] the switching and output sections of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1;

Paragraph 10 of p. 7 of the originally filed application:
FIGS. 10A and 10B show[[s]] the Process A as reflected in FIG. 8;

Paragraph 1 of p. 13 of the originally filed application:
The headset accessory 104 in this preferred embodiment comprises a pair of headsets 104a and 104b, each having a microphone. Each headset includes a microphone, which may take any one of a number of designs. In accordance with

this preferred embodiment, each of the microphones preferably comprises an AEROMIKE.RTM. microphone as is provided on the J&M headsets noted above, or a tunable microphone designed in accordance with U.S. Pat. No. 5,329,593, issued to Lazzeroni and Carevich. Each microphone has a pair of wires comprising its output, which are coupled to terminals 150 and 152. Each microphone has appropriate signal conditioning and filtering circuitry, for example, including the filters comprising capacitors Cnnn and resistor Rnnn and transistor Qnnn. A 0.001 uf capacitor C7 is coupled across terminals 150, and a 0.001 uf capacitor C8 is coupled across terminals 152. A 10K ohm resistor R9 is coupled to one of the terminals 150, and a 10K ohm resistor R10 is coupled to one of terminals 152. Resistors R9 and R10 are used for impendence matching two microphone preamplifiers together with a 0.001 uf capacitor C9 for rf bypassing. The other of the terminals of 150 and 152 is coupled to ground. The first terminal of terminal sets 150 and 152 are coupled at a junction 154. Junction 154 is coupled to an 8 volt power source from the power supply (FIG. 7) via a filter comprising 10 uf capacitor C10, 330 ohm resistor R11, and 10K resistor R12. Junction 154 also is coupled to an operational amplifier U1-a at the negative terminal (terminal 2) of amp U1-a, via filtering

circuitry comprising 0.001 uf capacitor C11, 22K ohm resistor R13, 0.01 uf capacitor C12, and 1K ohm R14, as configured in FIGS. 3A and 3B. The positive terminal (terminal 3) of op amp U1-a receives a 4 volt source from the power supply (FIG. 7) via a filter comprising 100 uf capacitor C13 and 0.1 uf capacitor C14 coupled in parallel to ground. Terminal 4 of op amp U1-a also is coupled to the 8 volt power source. Output terminal 1 of op amp U1-a is coupled to the input of negative terminal 2 of op amp U1-a via 330 pico farad ("pf") and 1 mega ohm ("m") resistor R15 in parallel, and to ground via 1K ohm resistor R16. Output terminal 1 of op amp U-1a also is coupled to microphone volume control PTV5KLIN via 0.1 uf capacitor C16. A 470 ohm resistor R78 is coupled across the terminals of the volume control, and filtering circuitry comprising 0.1 uf capacitor C78, 0.0047 uf capacitor C17, and 4.7K ohm resistor R17. Resistor R17 is coupled to a microphone output line 156.

Paragraph 2 of p. 15 of the originally filed application:
In this embodiment input section 122 includes a voice path for the audio signal of the microphone to be communicated to the controller. With reference to FIGS. 3A and 3B, output terminal 1 of op amp U1-a is coupled via 0.1 uf

capacitor C24 to intercom on/off switch S1. Switch S1 is coupled to a variable intercom sensitivity control PTS5KLIN and further to the negative terminal (terminal 6) of an op amp U1-b via 0.0015 uf capacitor C25 and 47K ohm resistor R27. Negative terminal 6 of op amp U1-b is coupled to output terminal 7 of op amp U1-b via 470K resistor R28. Positive terminal 5 of op amp U1-b is coupled to a 7 volt power source from the power supply (FIG. 7). Terminal 11 of op amp U1-b is coupled to ground. The output terminal 7 of op amp U1-b is coupled to diode D1, 1K ohm resistor R79, and 39K resistor R29 to a microphone voice pack signal point 160. A 2 uf capacitor C26 is coupled between resistors R79 and R29 and to ground. 68K resistor R30 is coupled between resistor R29 and point 160 and is coupled to ground.

Paragraph 1 of p. 20 of the originally filed application: Components comprising switching section 124 are shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B. In the preferred embodiment, switching section 124 of system 100 comprises 8 analog switches. In this specific embodiment, the switches comprise two quad switching devises.

Paragraph 2 of p. 20 of the originally filed application:

As shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, switching section 124 specifically comprises a right music channel switch 200, a left music channel switch 202, a right channel microphone switch 204, a left channel microphone switch 206, a right channel cell switch 208, a left channel cell switch 210, a GPS/radar switch 212, and a GMCD/CB switch 214. Switches 200, 204, 208 and 212 comprise a right channel bank of switches. Switches 202, 206 and 210 comprise a left channel bank of switches.

Paragraph 2 of p. 23 of the originally filed application: Pin 21 of controller 300 is coupled to a switch SW1 for selecting between the GMCD and the CB radio in the following manner. Pin 21 of controller 300 is coupled to a 5 volt power source from the power supply (FIG. 7) via a 10K resistor R72. A 0.1 uf capacitor C69 provides filtering. Pin 21 of controller 300 also is coupled to a diode D8 identical diodes D3-D6. The output of the diode is coupled to a switching circuit that includes relays RL4 and RL5. RL4 is coupled to the GMCD, and RL5 is coupled to the CB radio. Relays RL4 and RL5 are in parallel with a 10 uf capacitor C70 and a diode D7. A 12 volt power source from the power supply (FIG. 7) is coupled to the relays to energize them. The output of relay 4 is coupled via a diode

to the control terminal of GMCD 106. The output of relay RL5 is outputted via a diode to a control terminal of CB radio 108. Accordingly, switch SW1 provides a means to select between these two devices using relays RL4 and RL5. See FIGS. 3A and 3B.

Paragraph 3 of p. 28 of the originally filed application: Process A is used when the PTT switch SW2 is in the off position. The processing flows for Process A are shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B. This processing comprises an analog to digital conversion of the audio signal inputs, preferably in parallel, and it introduces delays to avoid unwanted feedback or interference effect. Variables identified in FIGS. 10A and 10B ending with "RES" refer to the result for that variable of the analog to digital conversion.
A NOISE_TIMER is used for the intercom to avoid noise from startup transcience. The intercom is fast on, slow or delayed off. This means that it is to be actuated or turned on quickly when it is used, but there is a delay in turning it off. This helps to avoid the voice signal in the intercom from being cut off or terminated abruptly. If INTERCOM_RES is below the noise level, the INTERCOM_TIMER variable is decremented. When it reaches 0, the STATE.INTERCOM variable is cleared. If INTERCOM_RES is

above the noise level, the delay timer is maintained. If the INTERCOM_RES value is greater than the intercom noise level, including the input from the low pass filter, the STATE.INTERCOM variable is set.

Paragraph 1 of p. 29 of the originally filed application:
The same type of processing is carried out for the GMCD/CB radios, the cell phone and the radar, as shown in the lower part of FIGS. 10A and 10B.